

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Mr. Business Man

MR. HONOLULU BUSINESS MAN, if war should come would YOU go? Would YOU volunteer if the President called for 500,000 volunteers?

If the safety of our nation demanded that we should raise a volunteer army, officered mostly by volunteer officers, would YOU be among the men who gave their services?

If not, don't bother to read this; but if you feel that in the event of war your country would need your services and that your patriotism demanded that you volunteer them, would you want to go to war under untrained leaders, who, in the time of danger, knew no more about fighting than they did about the fourth dimension; who had never had any training; who couldn't even locate a camp where the danger of sickness would be the least; where you would probably never get any nearer the front than a hospital where you would have to lie suffering from some preventable disease, because your officers hadn't taken the proper precautions to prevent it?

Would you want to go out under such leaders?

Or perhaps you feel that you have enough influence, political or otherwise, to secure a commission in the volunteers. Are you willing to accept the responsibility of the leadership of the men of your company, your battalion, or your regiment, without the necessary training, when you know that the leader who needlessly sacrifices a single human life, whether through faulty troop leading on the field of battle or through allowing a man to become sick and die from some camp disease which could have been prevented if he had known what precautions to take against it, is actually a murderer?

Would you be willing to become a wholesale murderer by losing twenty, or two hundred men, perhaps, in this way?

Are you willing to go through the rest of your life damned by the widows and orphans of those who might be needlessly sacrificed through your lack of knowledge?

If not, then why are you not taking the proper interest in the establishment of a business men's training camp here next year? The time to take up this matter is not next spring or next June. Now is the accepted time.

It takes much correspondence with the war department to arrange for all the details of such an undertaking. Correspondence takes time. The men who are to attend the camp must have time to arrange their affairs so that they can devote the four weeks to the camp. They cannot drop everything at a moment's notice and rush into camp and trust their affairs to conduct themselves properly. Remember, it is to be a Business Men's camp in more than one sense, if it is to be at all.

You have in your midst the material for the camp in the way of the personnel. You have an officer of the regular army who has had the experience of commanding a battalion of business men in the camp at the Presidio, Captain Paul B. Malone, Second Infantry. You have other equally efficient officers of the regular army who will be only too delighted to give unsparringly of their time and abilities to train you and make you, not a trained officer in the small time you can devote to it next year, but a more efficient man for the position you may have to fill if war should come.

The war department is willing and anxious to meet you more than half way in the establishment of this camp.

Will you do your share towards it NOW? And will you pledge yourself to do your share when the camp is established? Will you attend the camp for the four weeks—not off and on for four weeks, and not for two weeks? Will you let your subordinates have their vacations at the time the camp is held so that they can attend the camp for the full four weeks? Remember that Hawaii would be called on to furnish at least five hundred officers in a long war. We cannot do it unless you do your share.

Will YOU take up this matter NOW and appoint your necessary committees to go on with the preliminary arrangements with the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department so that this camp will be an assured thing next summer?

Britain and Peace Talk

WHATEVER may be the impression in the neutral countries and however sincere the various organizations in the United States for the bringing about of an early peace may be in their hopes and endeavors, at least it may be taken for granted that the people of Great Britain are not even ready to think about peace. "The sooner friends and foes are freed from the least pretext for honest misunderstanding upon this subject the better," says the latest issue of the London Times to reach Honolulu, while the Daily Mail and other British publications, commenting on the reports said to be in circulation in Berlin that peace was within sight, appear equally confident of the British intention to fight on to the end of what all expect to be a lengthy war.

The statements of the Times are important to neutrals, inasmuch as this publication has been amongst the leading critics of Lord Kitchener and the general conduct of the war by the Asquith ministry and has been accused, by rival publica-

tions, of a pro-German slant, or at least of being a hindrance to complete British unity of purpose. For its informative value, the editorial of the Times is here reproduced.

"A correspondent who has just returned from a visit to Germany and Austria, tells us," says the Times, that an amazing statement finds credence in Berlin. "Men in high places," he assures us, have repeatedly declared that 'members of the British government have had conversations in regard to peace with certain persons in London.' They have, it is even said, 'made approaches on this subject,' and this statement, he adds, is not only made, but is 'believed as a fact in high quarters in Germany.' To all who know this country and the present temper of its people, the story is too grotesque for serious refutation. Nobody with this knowledge would believe for a moment that any member of the government, or any Englishman in a responsible position of any sort, would take part in or listen to 'conversations' of the kind. But if a delusion so gross is really harbored 'in high quarters in Germany,' it cannot be too promptly and too completely dispelled. We do not hesitate to assure Germans who may be ignorant enough to entertain it that, were so grave a dereliction of elementary duty conceivable amongst us, the righteous anger of an indignant people would sweep for ever from place and power all who committed it, or countenanced it, or who sought, for whatever reasons, to hush it up or to shield those guilty of it. All rumors of the sort are absolutely unfounded. The people of this country and of this Empire are more determined now than they were when Germany first crossed the Belgian frontier to make no peace which does not permanently and securely guarantee the ends for which they went to war. The Prime Minister, as we have often recalled, described those ends in a famous passage of his wildhall speech eleven months ago. His words effect the determination of the people as faithfully today as they did when they were uttered:

We shall never sheathe the sword until Belgium has recovered all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.

Those are the objects for which we are fighting. We shall go on fighting until they are attained.

"The sooner friends and foes are freed from the least pretext for honest misunderstanding upon this subject the better. The progress of the war here only deepens the conviction with which we reluctantly began it—the conviction, as an American professor well expressed it, that this is a life and death grapple between two great antagonistic political principles." The avowed contempt of Germany for her written and sworn word, the abominations she has perpetrated in Belgium, in France, and in Poland, the killing of our wounded, the ill-treatment of our prisoners, the bombardment of our watering-places, the Zepelin raids, the use of poison gas, and, above all, the whole system of German maritime warfare, from the sinking of harmless fishing boats to the torpedoing of the Lusitania—these memories have sunk deep into the hearts of our race. They have created a horror of Germany, of German thought and of German methods, stronger than the passion we felt against Napoleon. It is that passion which has given us armies Germany never expected to see, and which will continue to fill them and to swell them, by whatever means are needed, until victory is won. Week by week the numbers grow of those who have perished in the fight; week by week the maimed and the mutilated are sent home to us. And those who have lost husbands, sons, and brothers, that Europe may be freed from German domination, are resolved that they shall not have died in vain. We are fighting not for ourselves only, but for our past and for our future; for all that England has done in, and for the world, and for all that she hopes to do. 'Come what may,' wrote some of our leading statesmen last November, 'there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace.' There has been no weakening and there will be none. The feeling that we must conquer at all costs will grow more intense the longer the war lasts and the greater the sacrifices which it imposes upon us. We will not listen to suggestions or insinuations in favor of a 'patched-up truce' through whatsoever channel they may be made. The Americans taught us in their Civil War how meddlesome attempts to give advice should be met in cases where all foreign counsel excites distrust and must be rejected with firmness. No Power and no statesman has had the folly to make such attempts in the present case, for they know that by so doing they would only subject themselves to a humiliating rebuff; but efforts are being renewed in other ways to spread the utterly false and utterly foolish impression that England is ready and anxious to make peace. Professor Holland tells us of a fresh project of the kind. The device is as transparent as the Schiff scheme and half-a-dozen others that have followed it. They are all the work of the same hands, and the workmanship betrays them. Honest pacifists cannot serve peace worse than by allowing themselves to be duped by the German managers of these maneuvers and the more than shady financiers of many countries who share German eagerness for it. To them peace means immense loans with large discounts and heavy commissions and other lucrative pickings.

Abnormality and Crime

AFTER much research and investigation—presumably—a professor of psychology in Columbia university, Dr. Louis E. Ditsch, announces that he has discovered an infallible means of detecting innate criminality. By the same means he can detect mental or moral defectiveness, incipient, acute or chronic. What is more, he can do it "at a glance." And, recently, he has been instructing the captains and lieutenants of the New York police department in the "system" developed through his long study of the psychology of the criminal.

"Beware," says he, "of persons with abnormally small hands with stubby fingers, with 'deeply ridged tongues, with lopsided skulls, with 'freak' misshapen ears, with curiously speckled eyes, with lips thick out of all proportion, with hair too bushy, and with legs and arms much too small or much too large for the rest of the body. Particularly is a combination of these peculiarities to be noted."

A human being combining the characteristics included in Doctor Ditsch's comprehensive list would hardly escape notice. And it would be taken for granted that something was the matter with him, whether it was of criminal, mental, moral or merely physical character. Instinctively he would be avoided. But what about the suspect who possesses only one of Doctor Ditsch's signs of criminality? What about the man with "bushy" hair, for instance? And if bushy hair is an indication of criminal tendency or of mental or moral defectiveness, what about some of our famous musicians, artists, writers, sculptors, poets? A good many of them have bushy hair, and decidedly bushy at that. And if Paderewski, these bright autumn afternoons, should stroll down Fifth avenue, would the debtor, with his "infallible" system, demand his arrest?

No one, of course, denies that abnormal physical characteristics are common among the "criminal classes." But does this argue that every human being with abnormal physical characteristics of one sort or another is innately a criminal? Is a man with a "lopsided" skull instinctively an enemy of society? If his eyes are "speckled" is he a menace? Doctor Ditsch says he knows, which may be accepted as convincing or not, as one chooses. But is it not more likely that his "psychology" has betrayed him into arguing a general conclusion from exceptional cases? If all the human beings possessed of these physical abnormalities were brought together should we not find among them some of our best citizens?

Big Year For Football

THIS present football season sets a new standard for the number of games played, and, of course, for the number of players engaged. On the authority of the national rules committee, it is announced that Thanksgiving day will see the last of more than 3000 games played by more than 1000 colleges and schools throughout the country—a record that is unsurpassed in the history of the sport. This argues, naturally, a growing interest on the part of the spectator. If the public were not interested, it is hardly likely that the number of games would be multiplied as it has been. Football, like everything else, is governed by the law of supply and demand.

What has made for the increased interest is the "open" game. The old-time "steam roller" tactics have been banished; mass formations have been abandoned. Skill, speed, quick thinking, strategy of the finer, subtler sort now have a place where formerly brute strength and mere weight played the game alone. The spectator, as a result of the changed rules, can see what is being done and—which is as interesting—what should be done. The game, consequently, has a greater appeal for him. From the player's standpoint, too, it is a better game, cleaner, more sportsmanlike, more generous in opportunity both for team and for individual work, to say nothing of its being safer.

It is well, however, to remember that football is a strenuous sport. It still has its fatalities. But these, no doubt, could be even more materially reduced, despite the increased number of players, if the requirements were kept in mind by parents and by school authorities. The gravest danger arises from permitting the unconditional player to take part.

There is also the danger arising from the plucky boy's playing against opponents who are older, heavier and stronger—the danger from the game that is without proper supervision. Most accidents, most fatalities, the figures indicate, are traceable to these two causes.

All changes in football appear to be for the best. It has developed into a game that is worth playing and worth seeing. And it is a healthy sign for the future of the sport that its latest season is its most popular season. Rule changes have opened the game to many players of ability who, in the past, were barred because they lacked weight. Brain nowadays is as necessary as brawn—adroitness no less valuable than strength. And the results of the changes speak for themselves. They were wiser, perhaps, than even the rules committee that made them ever believed them to be.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
Wholesale Only. November 18, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island tub butter, lb.	30	Broilers, lb. (2 to 3 lbs.)	35
Eggs, select Oahu, doz.	74	Young roosters, lb.	33
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz.	75	Hens, good condition, lb.	27 1/2
Eggs, No. 2, Island, doz.	30 to 36	Turkeys, Muscovy, lb.	40
Duck eggs, doz.	36	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	25 to 30
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40
VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE			
Beans, string, green, lb.	.04	Peanuts, small, lb.	.02 to .02 1/2
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.05	Peanuts, large, lb.	.02
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	.03 1/2	Onions, Bermuda, lb.	.01 to .02
Beans, Dry	.05	Green Peppers, Bell, lb.	.04 to .05
Beans, Maui Red, cwt.	5.00	Green Peppers, Chili, lb.	.05
Beans, Calico, cwt.	4.00	Potatoes, Id. Irish, lb.	.01 1/2 to .02
Beans, small white, cwt.	5.00	Potatoes Sweet, cwt.	1.00 to 1.25
Peas, dried, cwt.	3.75	Taro cwt.	1.00 to 1.10
Beets, doz. bunches	.30	Taro, bunch	.15
Carrots, doz. bunches	.40	Tomatoes, lb.	.03 to .04
Cabbage, cwt.	3.00	Peas, green, lb.	.08 to .10
Corn, sweet, 100 ears, 1.50 to 2.00		Cucumbers, doz.	.35 to .40
Corn Haw small yellow 36.00 to 38.00		Pumpkin, lb.	.01 1/2
Corn Haw large yellow 32.00 to 36.00			
FRUIT			
Alligator pears, doz. (none in market)		Limes, 100	.75 to 1.00
Bananas, bunch, Chinese, 20 to 50		Pineapples, cwt.	.65 to .75
Bananas, bunch, Cooking, 75 to 1.25		Watermelons, each	.40 to 1.00
Breadfruit, doz.	.40 to .50	Foehs, lb.	.08 to .10
Figs, 100	.85	Papayas, lb.	.01 1/2
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.07		
LIVESTOCK			
(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)			
Hogs, 150 lbs and over, .09 to .10		Hogs, up to 150 lbs, lb.	.09 to 10 1/2
DRESSED MEATS			
Beef, lb.	.11 to .12	Mutton, lb.	.11 to .12
Veal, lb.	.12 to .13	Pork, lb.	.15 to .17
HIDES (Wet-salted)			
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15	Goat, white, each	.10 to .30
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.14	Sheep, each	.10 to .20
Kips, lb.	.15		

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:
Corn, small, vel, ton 40.00 to 41.00
Corn, large, vel, ton 29.50 to 41.00
Corn, cracked, ton 40.50 to 42.00
Ran, ton 30.00 to 31.50
Harley, ton 33.50 to 34.00
Scratch feed, ton 42.50 to 43.00
Oats, ton 35.00
Wheat, ton 40.00
Middlings, ton 39.00
Hay, wheat, ton 26.00 to 33.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton 26.00 to 27.00
Alfalfa meal, ton 25.00 to 26.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is N. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

November 19, 1915.
There is increasing demand for Id. and butter in pound cartons but the supply is so irregular that it is difficult to build up a good trade. Island eggs are scarce than ever and the price has advanced 5c. It is likely, however, that the price will drop within a few days.
Rather heavy shipments of poultry from the other islands have been received. Prices for fat poultry are still good and the demand will no doubt increase towards Thanksgiving. There will be more turkeys in the market than formerly estimated. The retail price will be from 40c to 45c. One of the greatest difficulties the Marketing Division has had has been in getting accurate information regarding the amount of produce available. Muscovy ducks are plentiful and people who do not care for turkey, or cannot afford it, certainly can afford to buy a duck. Remember that there is no comparison between the Muscovy duck and the common mud duck raised on the swamps. Muscovy are fed good clean grain and do not have that fishy taste peculiar to the mud duck.
String beans have advanced in price as well as all other garden truck due to heavy losses sustained by the truck gardeners in the vicinity of Honolulu during last week's downpour. In some gardens whole crops were washed out. Cabbage is still high and most of it is being imported from the Coast. A few bags grown locally were sold for very good prices. Cabbage shipped from the other islands should be properly cleaned and shipped in crates and thus save the heavy spoiling which is bound to occur when it is shipped in bags.
Island corn is very hard to dispose of at the present time due to the low price of imported corn. A good deal of the corn received at the Division recently has not been thoroughly dried and much of it has been weevily. Shippers should take every precaution to see that their corn is dry before shipping as wet corn heats when stacked and large losses are caused through moulding.
Island Irish potatoes are not selling well or bringing as good prices. They are not so large and do not have the appearance of imported potatoes but are generally much more sound. During the last few days green peas have been received from Maui. These peas are evidently being picked too old and arrived in the market in rather poor condition.
There are no alligator pears in the market. From present indications there will be more pears harvested on the island of Oahu next season than ever before as several orchards are just coming into bearing. It is hoped that before the next crop comes off the Federal Authorities will lift the quarantine on this fruit so that it can be shipped to the mainland. If this cannot be done it is likely that alligator pears will be cheaper than ever next year.
Pineapple consignments to the Coast recently have not reached there in good condition and a series of experiments are now being undertaken to determine the causes of the excessive losses.
During the week there has been an abnormal demand for veal and this has promised to continue for some time. All stock raisers who have veal should communicate with the Division. Arrangements will be made for parties on the other islands for proper transportation.
The price of suckling pigs at Thanksgiving will be less than it was last year, as there seem to be more young pigs at the present time than for several years.
Due to the heavy downpour of rain on last Friday the meeting of Oahu poultrymen to be held at the Marketing Division was cancelled and another meeting is called for Friday November 26 at the office of the superintendent of the Territorial Marketing Division at 2:00 p. m. All parties interested in the marketing of poultry products are invited to be present.
A. T. LONGLEY,

Honolulu Bonds

WANTED IN EAST

But At Present Time There Is No Such Paper Here To Market

Territorial treasurer C. J. McCarthy has received an inquiry from O'Hall Co. of Cleveland regarding municipal bonds of Honolulu. He has replied to the firm stating that there were no bonds issued as yet by the city but that there were some in prospect. Some time ago, to feel the pulse of the bond houses on the mainland, inquiries were sent out by the city treasurer to those known to be interested in Hawaiian bonds but there has as yet not been time for replies to reach this city.

Almost the entire issue of the territorial bonds of 1914-15 has been disposed of, with the exception of a few of the "baby" bonds and the territory is not in a position to issue any more until the next session of the legislature which might make provision for more public work.

Bonds of the city of Honolulu, or in fact any of the counties of the Territory, would have about the same standing in the eastern bond market as territorial bonds, except that Honolulu bonds have a shade the best of an offer on account of the bulk of the taxable wealth being in this city. More than fifty per cent of the entire assessed value of the Territory is situated in the islands of Oahu. Under a decision of the United States Supreme Court bonds of a municipality of a Territory are tax exempt under the provisions of the federal income tax law, the same as the bonds of the Territory, and this makes them sought after.

Coupled with this exemption is the fact that they are not taxable for any purpose whatever, by any of the states or municipalities. This is not so of the bonds of other states as regards taxation by a state other than that of issuing the bond.

Advices received by yesterday's mail from San Francisco give the details of the tempestuous voyage of the three F-class submarines and their crews from Honolulu to the Coast, which ended on November 13. Heavy gales and mountainous seas menaced the flotilla thirteen out of the fifteen days of its trip. Everyman aboard the F-1, F-2 and F-3 was dreadfully seasick practically the entire voyage, and some of the sailors on the larger craft—the cruiser Maryland, the naval tug Iroquois, and the supply ship Nanshan also was afflicted with severe attacks of mal de mer.

Very different from the trip from the Coast to Hawaii was the return voyage of the submarines. On the way down the best weather was encountered but on the trip to the Coast the Pacific was at its stormiest and the submarines, although not submerged intentionally, were under water most of the fifteen days it took for the trip. Something Doing Every Minute.

From the time Diamond Head was abeam until the calm waters in the lee of the Marin County shore was reached, there were things doing every minute. The principal work was holding on and splicing tow lines for the little boats straining at the ends of the lines were heavy to pull and three times the F-1 broke away from the Iroquois while the F-3 was lost by the Maryland once. The Nanshan with the F-2 in tow was more fortunate and they stayed together through the entire trip.

The second day out the Iroquois lost her tow when the line parted in a heavy sea and twice afterwards the little boat got away. On one of these occasions the steel shackle at the end of the tow line snapped and then a small boat had to be put over from the Iroquois to repair the damaged part. This was hazardous business but was accomplished without accident except some scratched hands and a thorough soaking of the small boat's crew.

Maryland Loses Her Tow.
The Maryland lost her tow the third day out from Honolulu but recovered it without difficulty and for the balance of the trip held on without accident. The reason given for the greater trouble the Iroquois had with her tow was on account of the naval tug being so much shorter than the Nanshan and Maryland that in a seaway she was almost as lively as the submarine and the two working against each other on either end of the tow line something had to give and the tow line did it.

The boats arrived in San Francisco none the worse for the wear and the crews, after a chance for some little exercise on terra firma and some real sleep and food, were as good as new.

THREE JAPANESE BOYS ON KAUAI JOIN GUARD

The Garden Island correspondent of the Hawaii Shippo has written that three American-born Japanese youths have enrolled to become the national guard company organized at Wahiawa. These pioneer Japanese recruits are K. Taketani, K. Takakawa and G. Takakuchi. They are the first Japanese to enter the guard and the only ones out of the 3700 so far enrolled.

TRIP TO MAUI IS OFF

The trip of the promotion committee to Maui may be postponed until January as it is doubtful if it will be convenient for the members to get away as scheduled on the twenty-third of this month.

Mrs. Annie Alden of San Francisco, mother of Mrs. E. A. Douthitt of Kaimuki, arrived in the Sonoma yesterday for an extended visit here.